

Wake County Canvass.
The Chairman of the County Executive Committees of the Democratic and Republican parties have arranged the following route to

ing as to time will be arranged for candidates:

Forestville, Tuesday July 27th, Forestville
Roxleyville, Wednesday July 28, Roxleyville
Little River, Thursday July 29, W. C. Moore
Mark's Creek, Friday July 30, Hood's Store
St. Matthew's, Sat. July 31, Powell's Store
St. Mary's, Monday August 2d, Andrew
Store.
Panther Branch, Tuesday August 3d, J.
Adams.
Raleigh, Wednesday August 4th, Lovejoy

V.
a salesman who no purchaser can avoid
who can be in a thousand places at once
and speak to thousands of people daily

the opinion of a man who is known to be
the largest advertiser in the United States.

G

That is THE DAILY NEWS.

MARRIED.

LUCUS-CREECH.—At the residence

most handsome lot of HAMBURG EDG
ING of the season. The ladies will find
to their interest to call and examine there
Jy 27-D3t A. CREECH.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 6, 1875.)
To S. M. DUNN, Sheriff of Wake County:)
The Board of County Commissioners appoi-)
nated the following Inspectors of elec-)
tion for the several Townships and Ward-)
ens of the city of Raleigh for an election to be)
held on THURSDAY, the 3d day of)
August, 1875, for the election of a County)
Commissioner, to-wit:)

ton H. Cks, Walter High.
Mark's Creek Township, M. G. Todd, Reg-
istrar—A. J. Strickland, J. R. Lee, H. W.
Rhodes, S. P. Anderson.
Middle Creek Township, G. H. Alford,
Registrar—W. H. Stinson, D. C. Adams,
Wiley Jones, Wm. Sexton.
New Light Township, J. P. Beck, Regis-
trar—W. L. Wood, J. T. G.

Arnold Fleming, Joseph Carpenter,
White Oak Township, A. N. Betts, Regis-
trar—E. L. Mills, John Thompson, F. G.
Mering, J. R. Whitehead.
Deleight, First Ward, M. B. Barbee,
Registrar—W. H. Hicks, Vitruvius Royster,
S. D. Harrison, N. B. Broughton.
Second Ward, D. A. Wicker, Registrar—
C. W. Barber, L. C. Maxwell, W. A. McLean.

References—Dr. G. W. Blacknall, Yarrow House; Rev. Dr. Smedes, St. Mary's School; Wm. Heinemann, piano maker, Baltimore; Fred. Walters, tuner of pianos.

MOLASSES—NEW CROP OF CUBA.
One Car load just received and for sale.

THE DAILY NEWS.

The Official Organ of the City.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1873.

JOHN D. CAMERON, Editor.

JORDAN STONE, Associate Editor.

THE DAILY NEWS is the Only Paper in the City of Raleigh That Takes the Telegraphic Reports.

OUR TERMS:

Advertisements:—The square (ten lines, nonpareil) first insertion \$1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Contracts for advertisements of any space or time can be made at the counting-room of the NEWS OFFICE.

CONTRACTS will positively not be allowed to exceed their space, or advertise matter than the legitimate business, except by paying specially for the same.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:—Daily, one year, \$10.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.50; one month, \$1.00. Invariably in advance.

Notice to Correspondents.

No letter can be published in these columns which is not authenticated by the name of its author. This we require, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of correspondents. Persons who violate this rule will have their communications consigned to the waste-basket.

THE WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest paper published in North Carolina. It is only one dollar per year, postage paid, contains 32 columns of plain printed news from every section of the country, and important advertisements. Always Cash.

Let each county vie with the other for the biggest Democratic majority.

The question is not whether we shall have a Convention or not; it is, who shall represent us? Remember this.

Remember that the work of the Convention must be submitted to the people for ratification. They must supervise and endorse or reject the work of their delegates.

Perfect your county organizations. Let County Executive Committees be that every body has registered. And see that every Democratic goes to the polls.

This Charlotte Observer, commenting on Mr. Badger, of Wake, telling the negroes that "he was a colored man himself," says:

"The son of the great North Carolina, Geo. E. Badger, proclaiming himself a colored man! He boasts of it! Yet, these are the men who say they are opposed to the Civil Rights bill, negro social equality and the like."

We publish this morning an extract of a speech recently delivered by Edward Conigland, Esq., of Halifax, before a large meeting of the tax-payers of that county.

His argument upon the binding force of the restrictions imposed upon the Convention will be found of peculiar interest, and we cordially commend it to those of our readers who have any doubts upon this question.

The Convention of 1868 declared the marriage of A. G. Thornton, a white man with a negro woman, valid and binding. Do you want a Convention which will go farther than this and make it compulsory on magistrates and ministers to solemnize all such monstrous and unholo alliances?

Vote for the Radical candidates, or keep away from the polls if you do. You will get what you want then.

Judge Bates calls the present Constitution a boon from Heaven. Surely the Judge forgets himself in his partisan enthusiasm, when he so characterizes the work of men, nearly all of whom were tainted with crime, and many of whom were steeped in it to the lips. Only a difference in national traits saved the Convention of 1868 from being as atrocious as the work of the Jacobins of France. In turbulence they were the equals of their French models. In cold blooded atrocity, their inferiors. But if ever a human institution bore the same and blotches of diabolic original, it is the Constitution of 1868. Stop Judge, and think.

We repeat to our friends, work! There is a great deal yet to be done, and though we are proud to believe that the danger is past, yet confidence must not beget inactivity. We have a wily and an active enemy to deal with; an enemy that knows all the weak points of human nature and attacks with appropriate weapons. He must be met and foiled.

And while we believe the danger of defeat has passed away, yet we say that in some counties disaster may be feared from a cause originating in our own ranks. Some are disposed to fear and to doubt. All human emotions act by sympathy. Distrust and doubt beget distrust and doubt. Hope and cheerfulness inspire the same in others.

Take courage. Be cheerful. Animate others instead of dispiriting them. One live man is worth a thousand dead ones, and one cheerful spirit will put to flight an army of croakers.

The Convention is called to benefit North Carolinians. It is their duty to send their best men to represent them.

Remember that the election law requires "That when a voter is challenged at the polls upon demand of any citizen of the State it shall be the duty of the Inspectors of the Election to require said voter before being allowed to vote to prove by the oath of some other person known to the judges the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote."

Remember also that the election law says: "No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual bona fide resident on the day of election, and no certificates of registration shall be given."

Judge Watts was driven to the wall by Solicitor Montgomery at Marion, and admitted with some show of reluctance that he approved of the Civil Rights bill. When the truth was out of him, and he had said what he could not again unsay, then he gloried in his admission. "He said the bill had passed. And why? Because, if his party got control of the Convention, it intended to give it practical force in North Carolina."

Judge Edmonds, of Tennessee, has decided the Civil Rights bill unconstitutional only so far as it infringes upon the rights of a State. If a State chooses by its own act to incorporate the principles of the bill into its Constitution, it is all right. She has the power to do so.

This is what the Radicals aim at. If they get into the Convention, they will be driven forward to their destiny by the negro element which cannot be restrained. John Page has said that there shall be no distinctions in anything between the white and the black. And John Page will be obeyed by the Convention, and he will be aided by R. C. Badger, who already calls himself a colored man in his love for his sable allies and in anticipation of the demand on his services.

Believe what Judge Watts says. Believe what John Page says. Believe what R. C. Badger says, and then suffer the Radicals to carry the Convention with your eyes open.

TAXPAYERS ATTENTION.

A great danger threatens you. It has loomed up in terrible significance within the last eight or ten days. It has assumed reality. We make no sensational appeal to your fears when we tell you that you are running the risk of putting it in the power of those who run the fearful career of extravagance in 1868 to give solidity and value to the special tax bonds, which the common sense, common honesty, common consent of the Democratic party declared should never be recognized or paid.

Where does the danger come from? It is in the success of the radical party in their frenzied efforts to carry the Convention. But they say if they find themselves in the majority, they will adjourn. Don't believe them. There is not a word of truth in it. It was only thrown out as a bait to catch doubting Democrats. So sure as they have a majority they will hold it, and then for a high old time, yes, they will have the old times of 1865 over again, with much to add to the catalogue of crime then enacted.

Who expects to be in that Convention? Who are working night and day to get there? Judge Rodman and R. C. Badger, the one, who, from his elevated place on the Supreme Court Bench, has solemnly decided this foul wrong on the people of North Carolina to be just; who declares this unjust and fearful burden to be binding; and R. C. Badger, who is the attorney for these northern cormorants, these bribers and swindlers who imposed this burden upon you with the cool and deliberate purpose of dividing out your substance amongst themselves; dividing the substance of the honest, hard working, overtaxed people among the Shylocks of Wall Street who abetted the crime, and the Swepsons, the Littlefelds, the Abbotts, who perpetrated it.

Will these men do this? Can they be so base as to sell themselves for fees? Can they be so cruel as to add deliberately to your calamities? Will men who have embarked in a course of crime hesitate to go on to reap the full fruits of it? Let the reports of the fraud commission, let the decisions of the Supreme Court answer for Judge Rodman. Let the readiness to forswear race, to forget lineage, to abandon old associations, answer for R. C. Badger.

People of North Carolina! there is danger. There is danger that you do not comprehend your peril. There is danger that you will suffer yourself to be lulled to sleep or corrupted from your integrity.

Do you not remember well enough the humiliations of the past? Do you sufficiently feel the burdens of the present? Have you not as much taxation on you now as you can breathe under to support the burdens imposed on you by radical rule, State and National? If you think you can bear more; if you estimate a pleasure to add two or three millions more of taxes to meet the interest on the long repudiated special tax bonds, all that you have to do is to suffer the radical candidates to be elected; they will give you enough of it; and be sure, they will do it.

Extracts from Mr. Conigland's speech.

In closing his remarks, at the taxpayers meeting, in Halifax county on the 6th inst., Mr. Conigland said: "It is not my purpose to discuss the various points that occur to me in detail, but I will suggest some that occur to me of many."

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION without which the State can have no relief. In these we do not wish to discuss the rights of the negro, we simply desire to secure our own.

First: Preserve the equality between the tax on \$300,000 value of property and the tax on the poll, but when the tax on property is increased for any purpose, the tax on the poll must be increased in the like ratio.

Second: Allow no man to vote at an election who has not paid his poll tax accrued since the last preceding election either in money, or by work on the public roads.

Third: Limit the number of Magistrates to five in each county. Magistrates for life by the Legislature from men of intelligence and good character, and require a majority of the whole body to concur in levying the county taxes.

I would not have a man indicted for failing to list his taxes, which are levied to the benefit of the officers of the court; but I would make all able-bodied men pay their poll taxes in money or in work. I ask the colored men who are present, if their good friend Solicitor Harris, in the several hundred indictments which he had against them here for failing to list his taxes, ever asked them to pay them in money or in work. (Several colored men here answered, "no, he made us pay every cent.")

I ask them again who kept many of them from going to jail for failing to list their taxes, whether it was their white friends? (Answer "It was not their white friends.") (Answer "It is true.") It is true, and it is your white friends who are in all your difficulties. The men of your own party could not help you if they would, and I doubt whether they would if they could. And yet you would vote for the meanest among them, rather than the best among us.

But, fellow tax-payers, what can we do? We are manacled—bound hand and foot—of ourselves we can do nothing. Is this state of things to be continued? Are the intelligent white men of Eastern North Carolina to be governed—taxes to be levied upon their property and labor, and to be disbursed by a body of illiterate negroes, not one in one thousand of whom are white? Can any man, with the spirit of a white man in his bosom rest quietly under such a state of things? Yet our weapons are those of peace. We can only appeal to our white brethren throughout the State, to come to our aid, now when they have the opportunity, and if they turn a deaf ear to our entreaties, we will bow our heads in sorrow and endeavor to submit patiently to the afflictions with which God may choose to visit us.

What have I to say to you, fellow tax-payers, who have the opportunity, and if they turn a deaf ear to our entreaties, we will bow our heads in sorrow and endeavor to submit patiently to the afflictions with which God may choose to visit us.

THE CONVENTION ACTED UPON and the restrictions therein contained.

It is well known to my friends, that I have regarded, and do now regard, the restrictions imposed by the act, not only as unnecessary, but as inconsistent with the best interests of the State dictated by a timely and sagacious policy, and especially unjust to the colored people. But I have not hesitated to declare as a lawyer, and I do now declare, my opinion to be, that they are of binding force, and are very much to be regretted, and that a majority of Conservatives, would attempt to disregard them, but should they do so, their work would be null and void, and they would be sanctioned by the people, and would be so held by the Supreme Court.

The precedent of 1865, when Judge Gaston declared, and the Convention affirmed, that the restrictions imposed by the act, were of no value, because the said restrictions were imposed by a vote of the Legislature, and that they had no power to bind the people.

A very few words will show the utter futility of this reasoning.

Previous to 1865, the Constitution contained no provision for a Convention. The Legislature had no power to call a Convention, because such power the people had reserved to themselves, and had not delegated it to that body. It was then that, previous to 1865, the people could only call a Convention either restricted, or unrestricted.

But by the Constitution of 1868, and by the present Convention, the people parted with the power to call a Convention and delegated such power to two-thirds of the Legislature.

The people then have no power to call a Convention, except through two-thirds of the Legislature to whom they have delegated it. And all power which rested in the people in this particular, before 1868, now rests in the Legislative body who have thus the right to call a Convention, either open or limited in all respects as the people had before that time.

It seems to me that this position is impregnable. The sanction of the people can give no force or validity to an amendment of the Constitution, except in the prescribed mode. To attempt to do so would be simply "revolution."

Such is the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States in the "Dorr case" and the same doctrine is emphatically sustained and approved by Judge Ruffin, "clerk of venerable notions," in his letter to a member of the Convention of 1868. It is also sustained by the high authority of Mr. Moore, to whom I have already referred.

Those who now hold a different doctrine and who insist that the re-

strictions are of no binding force, or through ignorance, are overruling the unwary, in the hope of defeating all amendments to the Constitution. You will know now what importance to attach to the senseless cry that the rights of married women are in danger, and that the household are no longer to be provided for. Whereas both of those measures are for the benefit of property holders, who alone are interested therein, and besides we are indebted for both to the white men of North Carolina, and not to the negroes and their associates.

As long ago as 1848, Colonel Andrew Joiner, the then distinguished Senator from this county, made the first move in behalf of the rights of married women.

He introduced and carried through the Legislature an act seeking to married women a separate estate in their land (Rev. Code chap. 28 sec. 1). The act has remained on the statute books, and has never been repealed. A married woman has no greater estate in land than that Act secures to her, and did secure to her nearly thirty years before our bastard Constitution was adopted.

In 1850 the Act was passed allowing a married woman to insure the life of her husband for her own use. In 1855 at Louisville, in Franklin county, [I have forgotten to refer to] a married woman's property was of great value, I made a speech upon invitation, which was then published, and advocated from beginning to end the separate rights of married women. I was then a member of the Legislature, and was well as real estate. I was one of the first men in North Carolina to take up the subject, and I will recollect how the beautiful girls of that section, who were the center of the social circle, were so much appreciated by the more staid matrons.

Nor does the homestead rest on any better grounds. Judge Reid in Garrett vs. Chesire, decided at June term, 1873, 69 N. C. Rep. 336, calls attention to the act of 1866 and 1877, ch. 61 p. 81, which a homestead of 100 acres, including a single dwelling and out houses is allowed, and that, too, without regard to value, and the same is continued after the death of the father until the youngest child attains twenty years of age. The same act is also most liberal in the exemptions of personal property, and this act was passed by Conservatives, on the 27th day of February, 1868, and it is a pity that a negro could poll a vote or the Radical party had a foot-hold in the State. For that party then to claim the perpetuity of these measures, is a false pretension which no man of respectability will set up.

It may be asked why they were not made a "Constitutional provision" before 1868. For the simple reason that they were not necessary, as the whole subject was within the province of the Legislature, and secondly, because we had never before been fully impressed with the fact that the slaves had been emancipated, yet in 1866 cotton and all other products were selling at prices never before attained, and every man thought he had a fortune in his hands. But when in 1867 suits for debt crowded the dockets, when crops failed and products fell to ante-war prices, and men saw their high hopes vanish, and themselves in a beggarly condition, then they determined to transfer these beneficial provisions from the statute book to the Constitution.

They belong to no party—they simply grew out of the progress of events and the exigencies of the times.

I have detained you longer than I intended, and still must leave many points untouched. I congratulate you again on this large and respectful meeting, and I trust that each one of you in this struggle; if we will but appeal, and make known our grievances to our fellow-citizens throughout the State, we will not fail to see the end of this evil system, and we will see North Carolina "redeemed, regenerated and disincorporated."

The other day, when the stamp clerk at the Vicksburg postoffice refused to receive the letter of an old lady who wanted to post a letter, she stood back, gave him a glance of scorn, and indignantly exclaimed: "Well, if the folks don't get the right of the times, these 'days' will be a good deal better than the 'times' of to-morrow; that half the young folks would want to get on starched shirts a fore they went to heaven."

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from the Greenback, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., says there were some 500 guests there last week. Says he: "We have not met with better fare in any quarter of the world or more diligent attendance. With excellent cooks, a masterly caterer, attentive waiters and the very best of markets afforded," what more can be asked?

The Herald, touching O'Connor's assault upon the New York Court of Appeals, writes to the Standard, a lawyer of the country interviewed on this question: "What is the value of justice in a State where a public official can stand five millions from the Legislature, and then turn to lawyers, leeches and blackmailers, and through their aid escape any and nominal punishment and at the same time retain the money?"

It is a melancholy sign of the universality with which American society is infected by the love of money, that in a period when the duties of manufacturers and trade leave thousands unemployed, the farmers find it hard to get sufficient help. When the Legislature has no power of the country that sufficient help cannot be obtained to handle the crops with.

A man in Medina, Orleans county, while riding in procession behind his wife remains the other day, overwhelmed with grief, murdered sufficient strength to stop the procession and jump out of the carriage to pick up a knife which he detected in the road. It had a pearl handle and five rings, and while away many a sad hour for him.

It appears that Gen. Frank P. Blair, unlike many modern politicians, left no estate, and at the time of his death was dependent for support on his office of insurance company, and that he left a wife and eight children. One of his sons has just accepted a business situation in Boston.

An exchange reports the following resolution for the consideration of the press throughout the country: "Resolved, That Washington's hatching was a consummation."

The Wilson Advance learns the most encouraging political news from Nash. Our candidate, B. H. Bunn, Esq., is doing his duty manfully.

Mr. and Mrs. Nash constitute the law firm of Nash and Nash, of Columbia, S. C.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE SOUTHERN HOME—Charlotte, N. C., published by J. H. Hill, editor and proprietor. Weekly at \$2.00 per annum. Democratic in politics.

THE FRANKLIN COURIER—Charlotte, N. C., published by J. H. Hill, editor and proprietor. Weekly at \$2.00 per annum. Democratic in politics.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND—Published at the Oxford Orphan Asylum. Weekly at \$1.00 a year.

WILSON PLAINDEALER—R. W. Singletary, editor. Weekly at \$2.00 per annum. Democratic in politics.

WILSON ADVANCE—Henry W. Wilson, editor. Weekly at \$2.00 per annum. Democratic in politics.

WASHINGTON ECHO—Washington, D. C., published by J. H. Hill, editor and proprietor. Weekly at \$2.00 per annum. Democratic in politics.

THE CAROLINA HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE—Charlotte, N. C., published by J. H. Hill, editor and proprietor. Weekly at \$2.00 per annum. Democratic in politics.

ALBEMARLE TIMES—Weekly at \$2.00 per annum. Democratic in politics.

CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT—Charlotte, N. C., published by J. H. Hill, editor and proprietor. Weekly at \$2.00 per annum. Democratic in politics.

SHELBY BANNER—Shelby, N. C., published by J. H. Hill, editor and proprietor. Weekly at \$2.00 per annum. Democratic in politics.

SHELBY AURORA—McDuffie & Burlington, editors and proprietors. Published Saturdays and Wednesdays. Democratic in politics. One year \$2.00.

CAROLINA MESSENGER—Charlotte, N. C., published by J. H. Hill, editor and proprietor. Democratic in politics.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—Organ of the Methodist Church in North Carolina. Published weekly. Editor and proprietor, J. H. Hill. One year \$2.00.

GREENVILLE REGISTER—Weekly on Thursdays at Greenville, S. C., published by J. H. Hill, editor and proprietor. Democratic in politics.

GREENSBORO PATRIOT—Greensboro, N. C., published by J. H. Hill, editor and proprietor. One year \$2.00; six months \$1.25. Democratic in politics.

MILTON CHRONICLE—Evans & Thaxton, editors and proprietors. Published Saturdays and Wednesdays. Democratic in politics. One year \$2.00.

THE CENTRAL PROTESTANT, Greensboro, N. C., published in the interest of the Methodist Protestant Church. Editor, J. L. MICHAUX.

NEWBERN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE—S. D. Pool, Jr., editor. Weekly at \$2.00 a year. Democratic in politics.

ROCKY MOUNT MAIL—J. H. R. & W. L. Thorne, proprietors; W. L. Thorne, editor. Published Saturdays and Wednesdays. Democratic in politics. One year \$2.00.

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER, published by J. B. WHITAKER, Jr., at Raleigh, N. C. Advertising rates low. Je 12-17

TARBORO SOUTHERNER—Williamson & Charles, editors. Weekly at \$2.00 per annum. Democratic in politics.

THE MOUNT AIRY WATCHMAN, published by SPENCER & BURTON, Mt. Airy, N. C. A. White Man's paper. Democratic in politics. Subscription rates: 12 months, \$1.00; 6 months, 50 cents. Je 12-17

THE DANVILLE TIMES, published by J. B. WHITAKER, Jr., at Danville, N. C. Advertising rates low. Je 12-17

THE ANSONIAN, A Conservative Democratic Weekly Journal, published by J. B. WHITAKER, Jr., at Anson, N. C. Advertising rates low. Je 12-17

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY, A First-Class High School, founded by J. B. WHITAKER, Jr., at Louisville, N. C. Je 12-17

YOUNG MEN'S AND GIRLS, Fall session opens Wednesday, 10th of July, and continues for 21 weeks. J. B. WHITAKER, Jr., at Louisville, N. C. Je 12-17

THE WILMINGTON STAR—Published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., by J. B. WHITAKER, Jr. Je 12-17

THE OXFORD LEADER, A LIVE DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY, published every Tuesday by J. B. WHITAKER, Jr. Je 12-17

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL, published by J. B. WHITAKER, Jr. Je 12-17

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